IV. Candidate PIs and CIs, Instruments and Locations

The following list includes many investigators who have either expressed an interest in joining or who may wish to join the NDACC. It is highly likely that there are others, not listed here, who also may be interested; such interest is welcomed. Interested parties should contact a member of the NDACC Steering Committee. Information regarding the submission of proposals for complementary measurement activities can be found in the NDACC Complementary Measurements Protocol. Upon request, interested investigators will be sent this document as well as other pertinent NDACC protocols and documents.

FTIR

F. Murcray (U. Denver)	Emission instrument with 0.1 cm	¹ resolution deployed at Eureka
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(80.05°N, 86.42°W) in September 1994 and at South Pole Station (90.00°S) in December 1995. Decision on certifying such emission measurements at NDACC complementary activities is pending,

depending on the completion of validation activities.

J. Kasai (CRL) Bruker 120HR (0.002 cm⁻¹) operating at Poker Flat, Alaska

(65.1°1N, 147.5°W) since 1999.

G. Golitsyn (Russia) Zvenigorod (55.7°N, 35.8°E; 50 km west of Moscow) and Caucasus

Mt. (44°N, 43°E; 2000-m elevation) – Have been making measurements with grating instruments at the Institute of Atmospheric Physics in Moscow for 10 years; interested in scientific cooperation and having someone visit their Institute for

discussions.

H. Nakajima (NIES) Bruker 120M operating at Tsukuba (36.05°N, 140.13°E) since 1998.

Microwave (ClO)

U. Raffalski (IRF) Instrument designed for ClO observations at IRF Kiruna (67.84°N,

20.41°E, 425 m asl). Data retrieval impossible for the time being due to instrumental problems. Resources required for improvement

prior to applying for NDACC affiliation.

G. Hochschild (IMK)

Instrument has been operated in Kiruna (67.84°N, 20.41°E) for campaigns since winter 1995/96. After some modifications, it now operates at Mt. Pico Espejo, Venezuela (8.51°N, 71.06°W, 4765 m asl). Profiles between 17 and 55 km. Completely remotely controlled from Karlsruhe, it will perform continuous measurements. There is strong interest in NDACC affiliation.

Microwave (Ozone)

U. Raffalski (IRF)

Instrument operational since January 2002 at IRF Kiruna (67.84°N, 20.41°E, 425 m asl). Year-round data available between 17 and 55 km. Strong interest in NDACC affiliation.

H. Nakane (NIES)

110-GHz system operating at Rikubetsu, Japan (43.5°N, 143.8°E)

A. Mizuno (STEL)

since December 1999 for profiles between 20 and 60 km.

H. Nakane (NIES)

A. Mizuno (STEL)

Tsukuba (36.05°N, 140.13°E) – 110-GHz system installed in October 1995. Retrieving profiles from 38 to 76 km since October 1996 to 2002 with non-NDACC instrument. Retrieving profiles from 14 to 76 km with NDACC instruments since late 2003.

G. Hochschild (IMK)

Instrument has been operated in Kiruna (67.84°N, 20.41°E) for campaigns since winter 1995/96. After some modifications, it now operates at Mt. Pico Espejo, Venezuela (8.51°N, 71.06°W, 4765 m asl). Profiles between 17 and 55 km. Completely remotely controlled from Karlsruhe, it will perform continuous measurements. There is strong interest in NDACC affiliation.

Microwave (Water Vapor)

G. Hochschild (IMK)

Instrument operated in collaboration with U. Bremen. Based on a similar instrument in operation at Ny Ålesund (78.92°N, 11.93°E, 15 m asl). Will be operated at Mt. Pico Espejo, Venezuela (8.51°N, 71.06°W, 4765 m asl). Completely remotely controlled from Karlsruhe, it will perform continuous measurements. There is strong interest in NDACC affiliation.

Spectral UV

O. Schrems (AWI)

Arctic Station (Ny Ålesund: 78.92°N, 11.93°E) – Research-mode instrument installed in late 1994. New instrument installed in 1998 for UV-A and UV-B measurements. A second instrument has been installed at the Neumayer Station. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

P. Eriksen (DMI)

Arctic Station (Thule: 76.53°N, 68.74°W) – A 0.5-nm resolution spectrometer has been making spectrally resolved measurements 280 to 510 nm) since March 1995. There was an intercomparison with the NIWA instrument in May 2005. The investigator has applied for NDACC acceptance.

C. R. Booth (Biosperical Instruments Inc.)

Barrow, Alaska (71.18° N, 156.47° W) - The 1-nm resolution spectroradiometer being installed in December 1990 is part of the NSF UV Spectroradiometer system (SUV-100). It is designed for permanent installation and continuous operation 24 hours a day with a spectral range of 280 to 610 nm. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

C. R. Booth (Biosperical Instruments Inc.)

San Diego, California (32.45° N, 117.11° W) - The 1-nm resolution spectroradiometer being installed in November 1992 is part of the NSF UV Spectroradiometer system (SUV-100). It is designed for permanent installation and continuous operation 24 hours a day with a spectral range of 280 to 610 nm. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

C. R. Booth (Biosperical Instruments Inc.)

Ushuaia, Argentina (54.49° S, 68.19° W) - The 1-nm resolution spectroradiometer being installed in November 1998 is part of the NSF UV Spectroradiometer system (SUV-100). It is designed for permanent installation and continuous operation 24 hours a day with a spectral range of 280 to 610 nm. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

C. R. Booth (Biosperical Instruments Inc.)

Antarctic Station (Palmer: 64.46° S, 64.03° W) - The 1-nm resolution spectroradiometer being installed in May 1998 is part of the NSF UV Spectroradiometer system (SUV-100). It is designed for permanent installation and continuous operation 24 hours a day with a spectral range of 280 to 610 nm. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

C. R. Booth (Biosperical Instruments Inc.)

Antarctic Station (McMurdo: 77.51° S, 166.40° S) - The 1-nm resolution spectroradiometer being installed in March 1998 is part of the NSF UV Spectroradiometer system (SUV-100). It is designed for permanent installation and continuous operation 24 hours a day with a spectral range of 280 to 610 nm. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

C. R. Booth (Biosperical Instruments Inc.)

Antarctic Station (South Pole: 90.00° S, 0) - The 1-nm resolution spectroradiometer being installed in February 1998 is part of the NSF UV Spectroradiometer system (SUV-100). It is designed for permanent installation and continuous operation 24 hours a day with a spectral range of 280 to 610 nm. The investigator plans to apply for NDACC acceptance.

UV/Visible Spectrometers

V. Fioletov (MSC)

C. T. McElroy (MSC)

SCITEC system scheduled for operation at the new Canadian observatory in Eureka (80.05°N, 86.42°W) as a component site of the NDACC Arctic Station. Candidate for consideration as a

complementary instrument.

R. P. Low Building a star ozone photometer for operation at Eureka (80.05°N, (U. W. Ont.) 86.42°W) in 1994.

A. A. Bogolyubov (PGI) Murmansk (Lovozero site, 200 km from Murmansk; 68.0°N, V. A. Turiansky (PGI) 35.0°E); new spectrometer of the same type used at other Russian NDACC sites will be intercompared with the instrument at

Zvenigorod prior to deployment at Murmansk.

F. Goutail (CNRS)

V. Dorokhov (CAO)

SAOZ system installed at Salekhard, Russia (67.5°N, 67.5°E) in

November 1998. Focuses on ozone loss related to lee wave
activity. Originally accepted for complementary status, but is
currently experiencing operational difficulties.

V. Zuev (IAO) Tomsk (56.5°N, 84.9°E); participated in intercomparison at Zvenigorod in September 1997. Data from intercomparison being reprocessed (for re-evaluation) to account for slit problems caused during shipment.

A. Arabov (IAP)
 A. Elokhov (IAP)
 Kislovodsk, Russia (43.7°N, 42.7°E); morning and evening NO₂ measurements. Participated in 1997 intercomparison at Zvenigorod.
 S. Sander (JPL)
 Fourier Transform UV system being tested at Table Mountain Facility (34.4°, 117.7°W) for column measurements of ozone, NO₂,

NO₃, OH, and possibly BrO and IO. Interested in NDACC

affiliation.